

# RUBEN INDICTED ON TWO COUNTS

## Confessed Murderer Charged with Larceny and Assault; Others Indicted.

Grand larceny and assault were charged against Benjamin Ruben, alias Benjamin Rubin, by the grand jury yesterday. Ruben, who confessed to the murder of Eva Roy, escaped from the Virginia jail, but was later apprehended in Washington.

Edward A. Humely, of New York, who is said to have been the agent of Germany in the purchase of the New York Evening Mail, was indicted by the grand jury on the charge of violating the "Trading with the Enemy Act."

Other indictments are as follows: Howard A. Acker, Joseph Avery, George M. Delander and Owen P. Meade, for aiding Samuel P. Morgan and Frank West, non-support; Jack Dale, assault with intent to commit robbery; Edward Ross and Grant Smith, house-breaking and larceny; William Braxton, assault with dangerous weapon, and Edith Crut, violation of Section 47, of the Penal Code.

The grand jury ignored a charge of homicide against Louis Washington because it was shown that he acted in self defense when he killed George Johnson, September 13, last. A charge of grand larceny against Archie Adams was ignored as was a charge of robbery against Andrew Smith.

### Unknown Motorcyclist Hits Man.

William A. Oliver, Third street near L. northwest, was taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition yesterday evening after being struck from his motorcycle by an unidentified machine. Oliver was taken to Homoeopathic Hospital, a private machine. Later, however, he went home.

# CREAM APPLIED IN NOSTRILS MAY PREVENT SPANISH INFLUENZA

## Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more yawning, sneezing, blowing, headache.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just now. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh.

# PRESIDENT TELLS NEW CONGRESS OF NATIONAL PROGRAM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

got, but he'll remember with advantage what he did that day." What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment, when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the central empires knew themselves beaten, and now their very empires are in liquidation!

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was—what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength! Its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men who were sustained by our labor, but we can never be ashamed.

### An Era of Unselfishness.

It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking! The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thorough-going devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement.

Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained, they were prepared, in shipyards, on the railways, at the docks,

on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well. They can look any man-at-arms in the face, and say, "We also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph!"

### The Part Women Played.

And what shall we say of the women of our instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their attitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new luster to the annals of American womanhood.

The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that was needed for the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

### Triumph Is Complete.

And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its completeness, and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again—a peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military colonies and made ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

We are about to give order and organization to this peace not only for ourselves, but for other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely. Our thoughts have been of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the near and the far East, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors.

While we are adjusting our relations to the peace of the world it is not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of friendship even to the enemies of the world. It is the members of the Senate who permit me to speak once more of the unfraternal treaty of friendship and adjustment with the republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel.

with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

### Peace Problems Simplified.

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic adjustment. That is, the problem is to readjust the machinery which has suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They are the owners of the business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose and self-reliant in action.

Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily be broken. They would pay attention to them and go their own way, and we can do as our legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there, and elsewhere as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be for the moment, but I am not a prophet, and I am not a politician, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of "reconstruction" emerge which I thought it would be for the good of the country to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the interest of the common cause. It was necessary for them to render, by the way, to the country an abundant supply of the necessities, by which to check unduly the things that could for the time be dispensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing department of the government certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping, and systematize financial affairs, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion, by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and to make us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the mistake to have been signed we took the harness off.

### Ships and Food Still Needed.

Raw materials upon which the government had kept a hand and for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the hands of the market again. Great industrial plants which had been taken over for the uses of the government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war, and it is possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and our ships will be needed to send supplies to our men overseas and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but the restraints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which know so much of the fields of supply and industry as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labor Department, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration have known since their labors became thoroughly systematized and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men who represented the permanent departments of the government and so have been the centers of unified and co-ordinated action. It has been the policy of the executive, therefore, since the armistice was assured, which is in effect a complete submission of the government to the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter which may be desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

### Jobs Open and Waiting.

The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers, will find no difficulty in finding a way, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor, in particular, and that pains should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plan which the Secretary of the Interior has developed in his annual report, and before your committees, for the reclamation of arid, swamp and cut-over lands. If the States were willing and able to co-operate, redeem some 300,000,000 acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres of land in the West at present arid for those "reclamation" water is available, if properly conserved. There are about 230,000,000 acres from which the forests have been cut, but which have never yet been cleared, the land is overgrown with weeds and brush and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union. And there are nearly 80,000,000 acres of land that lie under swamps so swampy that they are overflowed or too wet for anything but grazing, which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem.

### May Reclaim Arid Lands.

The Congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken. It will not enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has entrusted to the Department of the Interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves; and the Secretary has thought of the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention. I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a

long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded to the shipments which are to save recently liberated people from the perils of permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France. No sums of money paid by the United States will serve to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come.

Something more must be done than merely lend the materials in abundance tomorrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others, if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their workmen. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in.

### Wants Experts Priorities.

I hope therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy in saving from the German terror and whom we should not thoughtlessly shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

For the steady and facilitation of our own domestic business, the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1919, 1920 and 1921. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to meet in the way of taxes they are to meet immediately ahead of them. It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are removed.

If the war had continued it would have cost the country to raise at least \$8,000,000,000 by taxation payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to \$2,000,000,000. The expense of the government is not to be locked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly canceled and liquidated, but make heavy demands on the Treasury for the months just ahead of us. The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of our home forces are in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The course, be paid war debts, and the provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the government which represent it. But these demands will of course be met by the continuation of much below what the war had required. The \$2,000,000,000 should have been reduced to \$1,000,000,000 should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

### Agrees with McAdoo.

I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that the \$2,000,000,000 needed in addition to the \$1,000,000,000 provided by existing laws should be met from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctly war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918, or in 1919 from business operations which were conducted under the acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from \$6,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000. These arrangements are less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country is passing. I am a true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions clearly and definitely charted are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval program which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to your committee a bill which authorizes that part of the program which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established, not under the exceptional conditions of the war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programs to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

It was necessary that the administration of the railroads should be taken over by the government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through the single direction of the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the road employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, what is best for the railroads and for the public in the future.

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it partly be-

cause their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law, and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective and national economies. We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railroads is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will run at the farthest, I take it, for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railroads which the Federal administration had planned could not be completed within any such period.

### Must Be Fair to All.

The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is it right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners?

Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered, and that it will presently become my duty to make the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution, an element of a solution, namely, certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, restricted competition and multi-Federal authorities, or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete government control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership. We can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more united and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions of unrestricted competition, which would remove the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon at-

tempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable operator and I hope that the result will justify my hope that the needs of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

May I not hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate task I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the aid of the magnitude of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking; I am painfully aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlement which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the heads of the associated governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inconsiderable. The cables and the wires will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the great matter of domestic policy with which we have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that we have been possible to translate into action the great deals for which America has striven.

I welcome this occasion to announce to the Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the central empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

### Old Conditions Bad.

The allied governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the Congress on the 8th of January last, as the central empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of the allied governments to settle the settlement that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace of the world is a peace of common agreement upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consistently fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country; I have sought to express those ideals, they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see that it is so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good those ideals, which have been blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which could transcend this.

### All Censorship Done.

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request, the French and English governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon at-

tempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable operator and I hope that the result will justify my hope that the needs of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

### Shows "Making of a Sailor."

Through the courtesy of Lieut. J. Frew Hall, chief recruiting officer to the navy, the latest film, "The Making of a Sailor," produced under the direction of Lieut. Wells Hawks, was shown at the United States Club of America, Dupont circle, last night.

### Open Oriental Bazaar.

Yoshihiro Brothers opened their new store, The Oriental Bazaar, 1208 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, yesterday. For five years they have been engaged in business at 401 Pennsylvania avenue, handling Oriental goods exclusively.

**CHILDREN**  
Should not be "dozed" for colds—apply the "outside" treatment—  
**VICK'S VAPORUB**  
NEW PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20



# Low Meat Prices vs. High Cattle Prices

If the farmer cannot get enough for his live stock, he raises less, and the packer gets less raw material.

If the consumer has to pay too much for his meat, he eats less of it, and the packer finds his market decreased.

The packer wants the producer to get enough to make live-stock raising profitable, and he wants the price of meat so low that everyone will eat it.

But all he can do, and what he would have to do in any case to stay in business, is to keep down the cost of processing the farmer's stock into meat so that the consumer pays for the meat and by-products only a little more than the farmer gets for his animals.

For example, last year Swift & Company paid for its cattle about 90 per cent of what it got for meat and by-products (such as hides, tallow, oils, etc.)

If cattle from the farm were turned miraculously into meat in the hands of retailers (without going through the expense of dressing, shipping and marketing), the farmer would get only about 1 1/2 cents per pound more for his cattle, or consumers would pay only about 2 1/4 cents per pound less for their beef!

Out of this cent or two per pound, Swift & Company pays for the operation of extensive plants, pays freight on meats, operates refrigerator cars, maintains branch houses, and in most cases, delivers to retailers all over the United States. The profit amounts to only a fraction of a cent, and a part of this profit goes to build more plants, to give better service, and to increase the company's usefulness to the country.

**Keep Your Pledge**  
Make Good for Our Fighting Men  
**BUY WAR-SAVING STAMPS**

**Swift & Company, U.S.A.**  
Washington Local Branch, 10-14 Center Market  
D. T. Dutrow, Manager

**Conservation Is Our National Keynote—Using Electricity Helps Conserve the Nation's Coal.**

## Gifts That "Live" Long

Electrical gifts are of marked utility, ornamentation and durability. There is no other gift which will "live" as long or furnish so much real satisfaction as one from our large and carefully selected stock. Visit our showrooms and examine the display of scores of useful electrical things for presents.

This Superb Electric Lamp, for instance, is a strong choice—the ornate base is of antique bronze finish with a rich artistic appeal. Height is 20 inches and diameter of dome is 16 inches. As a beautiful gift of great utility it is unsurpassed. Price, special..... **\$6.75**

<b>Electric Tea-Ball Teapot</b> Produces the same delicious tea as the most costly Samovar. Made in nickel-plate finish, four and six-cup sizes. Prices <b>\$12.50 to \$13.50</b>	<b>Electric Chafing Dish</b> Equipped with two heats, one intense for cooking and one warming. Artistic in design and finish—perfect in operation. Priced as low as <b>\$16</b>
<b>Electric Radiator</b> Just the thing to make the room cozy and warm. Light, handy and easily carried—can be used on any high socket. As a gift for the business or professional man's office comfort or for the nursery, it is a most useful and pleasing present. Price, <b>\$8.00</b>	<b>Electric Urn and Percolator</b> For coffee this utensil is unsurpassed—it circulates the water through the coffee grains from six to ten times more than any other make. It makes less coffee than the ordinary coffee pot, well-chosen gift at <b>\$15.00</b>
<b>Coffee Urn Sets</b> A most appropriate gift made in four, six and eight cup sizes—produces delicious coffee in a beautiful design and most efficient in use. Sets, <b>\$33 to \$40.75</b> Urn, <b>\$15 to \$21.50</b>	<b>Four-Heat Electric Grill</b> Broils, fries, toasts, stews. Will cook an entire meal for two or three people right on the dining table. Has four different degrees of heat, instantly regulated for any requirement. Price, <b>\$9.50</b>

**Potomac Electric Power Co.**  
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